THIS ILL OMENED SPECTER HOVER-ING AROUND THE GERMAN COURT.

Legendary Records of the Vaterland. The Banshee of Ireland-Superstition in Belgium-Unlucky Thirteen-Silence Regarding Misfortunes.

I read lately in a German newspaper that much alarm is felt at the Berlin court over he report that the "white woman" has been seen bovering mysteriously around the en-virons of the royal palace. Several of the oble courtiers absolutely affirm having laid yes on this ill omened specter, the presence of which is popularly considered an intimaon that one or more members of the Hohencollern family are nearing the borderland of Present appearances give a certain peculiar flavor of interest to this superstition. 'he aged emperor is losing day by day the ittle strength that is left him, and although e has been for a long time successfully batling against death, displaying a wonderful nergy and perseverance, it is no less a fact hat his majesty will have very soon indeed o succumb to the inevitable. The crown prince, his son, is also alleged to be on the rink of the abyss; while Bismarck, who has ot a drop of imperial blood in his veins, will, t is said, be shortly compelled to pay Charon is obolus trip across the gloomy Styx.

The white woman plays a prominent part n the legendary records of the vaterland Goethe alluded to her, if I mistake not, as "a noving, living, starlit statue of snow, whose face bore the message of doom to those who ere doomed to die." German records tell hat she starts to life on the eve of a national isaster. In the dark and semi-barbarous noch the barons, who saw the ghostly featares, and listened to her piteous wail, would don at once their coats of mail, and with sword in hand would muster together to evert impending dangers from their hearths

Many of your readers are, doubtless, aware that a somewhat similar superstition prevalled in Ireland for centuries. There the white woman was known as the banshee. On the eve of King Brian's death at Clontorf the apparition was seen gliding around his palace at Kinkora. Whenever any member of an old Milesian family was stricken with a fatal illness, the phantom could, it is recorded, be observed raising its gaunt arms despairingly to the skies in the woods or fields outside the bouse where the patient lay. I should like to know, by the by, whether the Germans owe this superstition to the Irish, or whether the Irish owe it to the Ger-

Here in Belgium superstition is an article of faith which is accepted not merely by the Ignorant classes, but also by many intelligent and tolerably well educated persons. If, for instance, at a breakfast or dinner party a saltceller gets upset, some of the guests throw a few grains of the spilled salt over their left shoulders, the object of this pantomime being to save them from the ill luck that would be sure to attend them if they had forgotten going through such a ceremony. I saw on more occasions than one several ladies and gentlemen very much troubled and even indignant on discovering that there was no salt left them with which to operate.

The old French superstition relative to thirteen as an unlucky number-although such a superstition is in flagrant contradiction with a verse of an Irish song which has it that there is luck in odd numbers, said Rory O'Moore-finds a host of believers or adherents in this city. Thirteen persons never sit down to table. If there are only thirteen present the host hurries out into the street, and, hailing the first Bohemian he meets, in vites him enthusiastically to join in the repast. Nobody ever undertakes anything important or proceeds on a long journey on the 13th of the month. A family of thirteen is said to be usually overwhelmed with ill luck. Wherever thirteen persons sit down to gether death stands among them, and must have one or another of them as his prey before a twelvemonth is up. Of the days of the week Friday is by far the unluckiest. On that day buses, tram cars and railway carriages are comparatively deserted, for rumor saith that so sure as one travels on that day so sure will be be brought home on a stretcher,

Another superstition may be negatively defined as a perpetual silence on the subject of catastrophes and other misfortunes. M. Paul Genesty refers to a distinguished French writer who among his friends turns aside the conversation into another channel once it happens to border on fee-faw-fum or makeyour-hair-stand-on-an-end stories and anecdoles. Others who have not the finesse of the aut. alluded to, will interrupt the conversation without the least apology when it touches such dangerous ground. And there are people who will tell you that the late conflagration of the Opera Comique of Paris would never have taken place if a debate had not been held fifteen days previously in pardiament on the possibility of such a disaster.

It is only the merest of truisms to add that a belief in these and other superstitions often plays the grimmest tricks with the believers. In April, 1870, for instance, the ex-Empress Eugenie sent a telegram to her dear spouse, Napoleon III, in which she said that she had actually found a four leaved shamrock-a plant the discovery of which is, according to popular tradition, the harbinger of some great and lucky event. Sedan's fight and the fall of the empire followed shortly afterward, to the horror and amazement of the empress, who had pinned her faith entirely and exclusively to the little four leaved shamrock. And still, even today, Eugenie believes in signs and omens!-James Stephens' Brussels Letter in Chicago Times,

The Natives of Long Branch. The utter lack of enterprise on the part of the natives of Long Branch has always had and probably will for some time to come have a retarding influence on the growth of the place. The native Long Brancher never improves his property. It he had his way, the vision which I saw a few moments ago would rapidly become a living reality. The fences, bains and houses would crumble and fall and the unromantic wild turnip would grow up in the roads. The whole tenor of feeling in Long Branch has for years run into one idea: "Wait for the New Yorker." Every farmer who has seen his barns grow rickety has said to himself: "Never mind: I'll get just as much for my place as if I had good ones, because the city man who buys will put up new buildings."

On this principle old and broken down fences have been permitted to stand along Ocean avenue. The bluff, which suffers every winter from the tremendous beating of the winter surf, the roadways and the police force all have been allowed to go in a con dition of unrepair that is simply disgraceful. The police force is quite comical, it is so utterly short of the requirements of the Whatever is done for the advance desort. ment of Long Branch is done by the city people who have property there and who realize that the natives, earning their bread and butter out of the existence of the Branch as a watering place, will never move band or foot to increase its attractiveness or to preserve its natural advantages.-W. F. Henderson in Outing.

THE DANGERS OF FOOTBALL.

Careful Preparation and Training-Prac tice of the College Teams.

The game is as safe as any outdoor game can well be, provided it is played with the careful preparation and training which are the rule in the larger colleges; it is a danger ous and unfit game when men undertake to play it without such preparation and training. In the season of last year two fatal ac cidents were reported. Both occurred in colleges which were attempting to play the gamas it is played by the leading teams without any of the preparation which they find an essential. The writer, who has been in the habit of attending the regular games of the college with which he is connected, has felt under obligations to be equally consistent in attending the daily practice games of the men, in order to watch the preliminary training, and he must confess to a great respect for the good sense and good management of the undergraduates who have the matter in

The "university team" is selected pro visionally; it is pitted against a second or "scrub" team of somewhat larger numbers; both teams are kept under careful training and supervision; the playing is made short and as gentle as possible at first, until the men begin to become "hard;" the playing is then gradually lengthened and made more severe, as the men become able to endure it. and, by the time the season comes to its last game, the players are able to endure with impunity treatment which would be dangerous to men who are "soft," or out of condition. After the first few weeks are over, and serious play ing has begun, men who have not yet played are not encouraged, or, in extreme cases, ever allowed, to play on the "scrub" team; the managers think it inadvisable to run any risks. The players are not only brought to a point of physical condition which makes it a pleasure to watch them; they are taught how to fall, when a fall is inevitable, in such a way as to retain control of the bail without hazarding a broken bone or a dislocation.

When the closing games come on the player can take what seems to the spectator a fright ful fall, not only without a bruise, but so skillfully that it is regularly necessary for his opponent to "hold him down" lest he rebound and take to his beels again. The preliminary practice games can hardly be more severelsewhere than at Princeton; and yet the writer has never seen a serious accident oc cur there. An accident may occur, of course, and will give no warning of its coming, but its coming has been put as far as possible out of the range of probability. But if men in other colleges wished to play football, as should be the case, they must not ignore the systematic course of preparation, take the final playing of a well trained team as a model, and attempt to imitate it. It is from such folly that the recurring accidents in football come. With good physical condition in the players, the requisite training, and suitable grounds, the game is not only one of the best of outdoor sports, but one of the safest.—Alexander Johnston in The Century.

Maximilian's Change of Front.

What was the secret of Maximilian's change of front on reaching Mexico? To explain this one must go back a bit. At home in Austria he had posed as a Liberal, animated by a purpose to reach if possible the imperial throne of that country, the proudest position among the princes of the Catholic faith. The Mexican project, carried through by the energy of Carlotta, took him here, to the great relief of his reigning kinsman, who was glad to get this amiable and scheming prince across the ocean. But even in Mexico (and this I have, as all of these facts, from the best possible authority) this ambition to become emperor of Austria did not desert him. He was continually thinking of it, and he inclined monarch in Mexico, and to issue decrees which would anger the reactionary clericals, would make his name resound tionary party and be mad

He talked of this plan with his closer fection. night. Throned in Mexico, he sighed for Vienna-strange and fatal fascination. He became cold to his early Mexican friendsconspicuously so to the chief mover in the imperial movement in the country. His eye was on the Liberals, meditating an alliance with them. He angered the pope, he enraged his early friends, he finally fell between two stools, but his death was tragic and noble, the On that last act of courage his fame may well this unfortunate archiuke, who, as a scholar, a patron of the arts, an elegant prince, might tory.-City of Mexico Cor. Boston Herald.

A Choice Montana Steak.

He was a cowboy minus the leggings and sombrero, and he said to a reporter: "I have been east for two months, and in Philadelphia a month, and have eaten at the best hotels, but I have never eaten anything as fine as a steak a la Montana.

"You see out there we have plenty of meat and this is the way we cook a steak in a ranch. We first cut three large steaks, one of them a trifle smaller than the other two. A fire is then built in a hole dug in the ground for the purpose, and when this fire is reduced to a bed of coals the small steak, properly seasoned, is placed between the two and skewered.

"They are then placed on the fire, and another fire is kindled on top of them. When earth and allowed to smolder.

"After a given time the steak is removed and a succulent morsel it is, absolutely permeated with the juices of the two enveloping steaks and with the seasoning.

"Oh! you may beat us in some ways in the effete east, but we can cook steaks against the world."-Philadelphia News.

American Products Abroad.

A Michigan man, who has traveled abroad, and more especially in Holland, was heard to say in conversation the other day that Americans had but little idea to wint extent their products and inventions were in use there. "Do you know," he remarked, "that when I trouble.-Boston Transcript, was admitted to the apartments of the king in the royal palace at Amsterdam I passed through a door hung on brass hinges and secured by a brass lock coming from a Massachusetts manufactory? Near by was a very comfortable looking and neat upholstered Grand Rapids chair, with a cuspidor at the left, the product of a Baltimore factery. Over the mantel, designed by an American, hung a landscape by Thomas Moran, of Philadelphia, and on it, among other ornaments, a Colorado stag vase and a box of Michigan tooth sicks."-Chicago News.

Protest Against Overwork.

The London Lancet lifts a prophetic voice against overwork in the house of commons. Its conditions of service are becoming too hard for any but the most robust of men. these conditions continue to be imposed, it says the service of a large class of men who are best qualified to act as lawmakers will be lost to the country. Many valuable lives are being ruthlessly worn out by the worry of a system for which there is no excuse.—Chicago OUR GIRLS ABROAD.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE ENGLISH MAIDEN'S TOTAL ECLIPSE.

Ladies Abroad Finding Themselves Outshone by the Girls of America-A Hint to English Mauds and Beatrices-Emancipation from Cant.

The Lady Mands and Lady Beatrices are ore at finding themselves outshone in the highest circles by American chits who, before coming abroad, were just ordinary misses in small provincial towns in the United States. It is a hard case to be thrust into the shade will only spoil good looks. Why not rather learn the art of war from the invading belles, who were not reared in hothouses, but in public free schools. In a great degree they have conquered because they are in the habit of thinking themselves as good as no matter whom, and of not being shamfaced in the presence of mortals of uppermost rank.

I don't think it occurs to the Mands and Beatrices that very few uppermost personages, in no matter what country, have, or can have, much conversation. Having had is no stremuous effort in their lives. And so that intensity of thought, feeling and will which makes a man a man, and sublimates a woman, is wanting in them. Etiquette throws on them the onus of startling subof ideas. As it was 300 years ago, so it is now. Their lives being flat they must fall back on butfoonery-a reason why Schneider's dressing room at Les Varietes was is sure to be granted to any one whose talk tickles or is droll. There are few rosebuds in etiquette ridden courts who can so converse. But the United States free schools produce them in thousands. Originality in America is not confined to the unornamental sex. The conditions of life are so different there from what they are in England, and men of New York. Then you want a rose in there is such emancipation from cant in your buttonhole, and finally sally forth with most of the forms in which it tyrannizes us that the beauty from Ohio, Illinois or Delaware is startingly novel, and whatever piquancy there is in her talk comes home with a double force,

REAUTIES FROM AMERICA

There are such heaps of Miss Jennie Chamberlains in the United States that hardly any one notices their points. Americans are astounded at the effect they produce on English noblemen when they come out at the Riviera or in London. As to the etiquette invented by lords chamberlain those flowers from over the Atlantic are in happy ignorance. So they start topics in colloquies with royal personages instead of waiting for them to be started, and when they find they please they go ahead. "Sir," or "madame," or "your royal highness," used as commas, are in the conversation of ordinary persons. Then the young and fair Americans neglect no advantage which is derived from attention to personal appearance. They know how to dress, and they grudge no money that they can give to the best dentists. Being in the habit of dancing from infancy, their gestures are easy and not angular, and they always talk distinctly, and, if sometime with a slight twang, in an audible voice.

Our girls often mumble or run on in a chirruping jabber that really is not speech. They, too, often deal in set phrases which get soon echausted. I think when a British girl is nice she's the nicest of any; and many more than there are could be charming if they could only learn how to speak, and to move reasoned that to play the part of a liberally about in an easy, graceful way. The American girl has neat features, a licate skin and a fine nervous system. But in the rest of the organization nature has been wanting in throughout Austria, and that, by and by, he generosity. The western woman or girl is a would be recalled to his native land by a rev. | finer human being than the eastern. In the southern states womanhood is nearest to per-Women there are reposeful-not friends; it was his dream by day and by precisely amusing, but intelligent, sweet and interesting.—Labouchere in London Truth.

An interesting glimpse into the thought processes of unenlightened peoples is furnished by the following observations of the Ainos, a degenerate Japanese tribe, distinguished for their long growth of hair, during the recent eclipse. The Aino is said not to death of a soldier and befitting a monarch. be imaginative, but on being shown the The princess declared at the time that she eclipse through a smoked glass he cried out rest. That seems to be about all that is left | that the sun was fainting away and dying. A silence ensued, broken by an exclamation of fear, that the sun would dry up. They have lived a serene life unchronicled by his brought water and sprinkled it upward to ward the sun, crying: "Oh, god, we revive thee! Oh, god, we revive thee! Some squirted the water upward with their mouths. some threw it up with their hands. A group of women and girls sat down with their heads between their knees, as if expecting ome calamity.

Their tradition with regard to the eclips says that "when my father was a child he heard his old grandfather say that his grandfather saw a total eclipse of the sun. The earth became quite dark, and shadows could not be seen; the birds went to roost and the dogs began to howl. The black, dead sun shone out tongues of fire and lightning from its sides, and the stars shone brightly. the sun began to return to life, and the faces of the people were an aspect of death, and as the sun gradually came to life these men began to live again." Otherwise they have the top fire is well burnt it is covered with no theory of the eclipse, but their personification of the phenomenon is evident.-Science.

Device of American Travelers.

A story is going the rounds to the effect that a party of American travelers in Germany, whose literary studies had not prepared them for the emergency of conversing fluently upon customs duties, conquered the Teutonic officials by bold device. After delivering long and polished harangues in the purest English without provoking any effect upon the officers, they all exclaimed suddenly, "Long live King William!" The officials understood the name, reverently took off their hats, and gave the Americans no more

A Curious Wedding Custom.

Among the Lolos of western China it is customary for the bride on the wedding morning to perch herself on the highest branch of a large tree, while the elder female limbs, armed with sticks. When all are duly stationed the bridegroom clambers up the tree, assailed on all sides by blows, pushes and pinches from downgers, and it is not until he has broken through their fence and captured the bride that he is allowed to carry her off.-Blackwood's Magazine.

Artesian Water Power.

Many artesian wells spout water under a heavy pressure, just as many gas wells find the gas under a pressure of several hundred pounds to the square inch. This water power is used in many places in France by means of turbine wheels, and it is probable that even the gas pressure might in some cases also be In very deep artesian wells the atilized. beat of the water is also utilized .- Public Opinion

THE FIRST FATAL STEP.

The Results of Committing an Indiscre tion in the Way of Elegant Attire.

A friend of mine who is rather violently disturbed over the matter of his personal appearance, in discussing the matter the other lay, placidly remarked:

"Frank R. Stockton once wrote a story about a man who bought a Queen Anne grate, and was then lured on from one purchase to another under the spell of the decorative craze until he was obliged to build a Queen Anne cottage to match his belongings. man who falls a victim to clothes does it a good deal in the same way, and Stockton ought to be able to write a corking good story about a poor wretch who goes off in a sudden flight of vanity and extravagance by these fair invaders. But soreness about it and purchases a pair of overgaiters, from which he is led on to be a monumental and stupendous fop. "It is when man commits his first indiscre

tion in the way of the elegancies of attire that his downfall begins. If you are dressed in rough clothes and heavy boots you will look as well, as long as your attire is in harmony, but the very instant you buy a pair of overgaiters you observe that your trousers look a bit frayed at the bottom. You buy new ones. Then you find that you want to have them ironed to be in the style. They allowances from their cradles upward there are ironed. After this the conviction i slowly but surely forced upon you that the shoes are not quite up to the standard of gaiters. You buy new shoes, and patent leather ones, of course, as there is no use going half way. By this time there is no jects of conversation. Having to talk de shadow of doubt that the coat looks rusty hant en bas, but there is no quick interchange and after you have bought a new coat and vest, you find that a fancy waiscout is almost as necessary as food. You buy the waist coat. Then after a short struggle, you as: obliged to admit that smooth bosomed shirts "Le Passage des Princes." License of speech | are by no means in harmony vith two rest of your attire. Hence, pique and rivoed fronts. huge cuffs, high collars. After this, expen sive cravats, and, finally, if you are not very careful, a flerce and ungovernable yearning for a single glass. "This is the place to draw the line, though

it is not always drawn by the well dressed the latest beaver hat and the reddest of gloves, and feel yourself completely dressed Then the trouble is that by the time all this is accomplished, you suddenly discover that the over gasters look a little bit frayed. Then the boots need revarnishing and there is a wrinkle in the back of the coat, but worst of all, the trousers bag a little at the knees, and it is the unwritten law of swelldom that by his trousers shall ve know him. From that time on about one-third of your life must be given up to considerations of dress, or you will miss accomplishing what has be come a cherished and over mastering ambition. My advice to mankind is to beware of the first step for fear you become a fop."-Blakely Hall in Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.

Prince Bismarck at Home.

Everybody knows that the prince hardly ever gets up before noon, unless he has to at end an important parliamentary meeting But it must be remembered that he only goe to bed after working till 2 a. m. every night n the chancellor's bedroom a light is kept burning all the night, numbers of messages often requiring his personal attention, being brought in during the night. In consideration of the late hours kept by the prince, supper is served late in the evening and seldon inished before midnight. Besides the Princess Bismarck Count and Countess Rantzan partake of almost every meal, regularly eaving the palace at 10:45 p. m., when a second class cab always takes them home. Bismarck's birthday is always a great feast and holiday for the serv ants of the house. In the kitchen a barrel of wine is provided by Princess Bismarck, two bands are in attendance, and the servants' families appear on the scene. The prince comes down, talks with the guests and distributes sweets among the children. The pleasant relations between maste servant are also evident from the fact that the princess always gives six Easter eggs to

each of the servants. The domestic police of the prince consists of a sergeant and eight constables. If the prince is away from home four constables go with him and four remain at the house, and all of them are entitled to arrest any suspi cious person, be it at Berlin, at Friedrichs rube or at Varzin. It was at Varzin where Bismarck's large dog Sultan was poisoned. would make provision for life for any one who could point out the poisoner. Sultan was more intelligent than Tyras, but Tyras is the more faithful of the two, and will take food out of the hand of any member of Prince Bi marck's family, but never from a servant, as one of the footmen has learned to his regret.—German Paper.

Corns for the Voice.

"What was that you drank last night after your first song f" asked a reporter the other day of a well known concert singer who had taken part in a musical entertainment the previous evening.

"How did you know I drank anything?" "I saw you take a drink of something from my seat in the box."

"It was a cup of cocoa." "What effect does it have on the voice?" "It rests it and soothes the vocal cords. always have a small spirit lamp stove in my dressing room and before I go on the stage have my maid prepare a small pot of thin cocoa. The moment I finish my selection I drink a cup of it warm-not hot, mind youand as a consequence my voice is seldom tired and never is hoame."

"How does ten and coffee act?" "Tea is better than coffee, but neither com pares with cocoa. Tea must be warm, and it must not be drawn too long before it is drank. If it stands for a certain time it be comes acid and does more harm than good. Tea should be drank without sugar. Coffee makes one too nervous to be of much bene fit."-New York Mail and Express.

Not a Good Jurer. A man whose sole duty in life is to obey

orders does not make a good nor a fair juror He does not know how to weigh evidence a the mechanic, or the blacksmith, or the skilled laborer does. He is not accustomed to exercising his own judgment. Somebody else has been doing the most of his thinking And if he entertains a doubt about anything he naturally looks to the man in power to se members of her family cluster on the lower him right. That comes to be instinctive in him as a result of his business education. Of course the state's attorney or his representative is looked upon by a man like this as the agent of all that is good and just. The lawyer for the poor scamp who has gotten into trouble is an enemy of society. The trouble with many of our juries is that they are not impartial, because they fall into a way of re garding themselves as a corps of assistants to the prosecutor and the state.—Chicago Herald

> Tecumseh and the Minstrels. Gen. Sherman is very fond of a minstre! show. He listens earnestly to the jokes and laughs heartily at the points made by Benes and Sambo. Usually he is in a box with some of his family, with whom he chats between

the acts.-New York Evening Sun.

SOME FLIES THAT BITE.

THE WINGED PESTS OF AMERICAN WOODS AND FARMS.

Their Haunts and Seasons of Perniclous Activity-The Black Fly and the "No See 'Ems''-Forest Fly, Musquito and

Every season has its peculiar winged pests, the victims of which are ready to declare it more unendurable, if possible, than that which proceded it. From early June till late September there is no month without its blood sucking insect. While it will prove small comfort to the fly bitten victim of the forest to know the name and habits of each little torment that did its best to make his cuticule resemble the lid or a pepper box, perhaps a description of the most annoving of these pests may enable some health or pleasure seeker to adopt means that will in part protect him from their exasperating attentions.

THE VICIOUS BLACK PLY.

The carliest of these winged torments to appear on the scene is the black fly or midge of the woods of Canada, New England, New York and northern Pennsylvania. It appears in great clouds about the first of June, just when the ascending sap has loosened the bark of the hemlock and oak and invited the bark peelers to their work. In appearance it is black, with transparent wings, and about one-tenth of an inch in length. If one is caught before it is gorged and rolled between the fingers its body, wings, head, proboscis, legs and all will make a little ball no larger than the head of a pin. Unlike the musquito it does not make much noise. Lighting gently upon the cheek, forehead, or prefer ably upon the back of the neck of its victim it dexterously inserts its sucking proboscis. causing no inconvenience until it has gorged itself, and its wicked work is done. Then the poisonous saliva which has entered the wound produces a sharp itching or stinging sensation, causing the victim involuntarily to slap at the bitten place. If the fly hasn't gone it will be crushed in a dot of its victim's gore, as large as a five cent piece.

AND MUSQUITOES ALSO. They think they have musquitoes along the Jersey coast, and most sojourners by the sea, from Cape May to Long Branch, can testify both to the numbers and biting capacity of the Jersey galliniper. But Michigan is the favorite haunt of the musquito. Its multitudinous small lakes and cat tail marshes breed them in clouds, and the winds distribute them over the gently rolling country as inpartially as the Michigan farmer used to broadcast his wheat before the days of grain irilis. No hill is too high to be free from their presence, and no valley so low that they won't find it. It was in Michigan where the luckless traveler is said to have had his neck girdled by the musquitoes while sleeping, waking up to find his hair turned white in the morning.

THE LAST OF THE FLIES. The last to appear and most widely diffused of the biting flies is the ordinary stable fly. It is about the size of and very nearly resembles the house fly. It is most abundant in August and September, and most annoying and pertinacious after the nights begin to get On a bright day, after a cool night, it attacks horses and cattle in great numbers and seems to acquire at that time a sticking propensity never manifested by any other fly. It can scarcely be brushed off. Its bite is so savage as to render sensitive, highbred horses nearly frantic. It does not hesitate to fasten or the hand or neck of the luckless man or woman that comes in its way, and its bite is forceful and emphatic enough to be remembered. The bite of the stable fly, like that of the forest fly, is apt to cause the blood to follow. This fly is generally distributed throughout the cattle rearing portions of the older settled states, and unlike the forest fly does not care anything for the neighborhood of forests or wooded lands.—Philadelphia Times

For a Month's Jaunt.

"Give me some idea of the outfit required for a month's jaunt in the mountains or by the seashore?"

"Well, in the first place, you would want a Sannel shirt-a good one-which would cost §3. Then, perhaps, if you wore knickerbockers, I could sell you a pair of boots or a pair of canvas shoes. The first would cost \$7 per pair and the last \$2. A polo cap, at \$1, would complete the wearable outfit; of course, taking into consideration that you had clothes. A big canvas tent can be purchased for \$15 and will stand the wear and tear of two or three seasons. Then you would want, in case you were going to the mountains, a cance. Medium sized ones can be bought cheap, some selling as low as \$2. Fishing tackle, guns, shade umbrellas and hammock come all prices. In hammocks many novelties are shown. Here is one which can be carried easily in one side of a medium sized hand bag. It is very compact and folds up like an umbrella. In the past hammocks caused complaint, owing to their bulk. Give me \$50, and with that sum I would guarantee to have a glorious month's fun."—Brooklyn

A New Trick in Theft.

The lining thief is, I believe, positively the latest exploiter in the realm of crime. This is the man who trades bats with you in the barber shop, in the sleeper car, and outside the hotel dining room. The mere act of exchange is a trick old enough in itself, but with the oldest adroitness of the lining thief it becomes a very tantalizing sort of meanness. The lining thief carries about him one or more linings which he has pulled out of old and rusty hats, and by a clever juggle slips them, as occasion offers, into the prop erty of others, who have no means of identity so sure as the look of the inside. In this way, though you may seem to think you know your hat by its general appearance or color, you are nonplused by the changed character of the lining. I hear of the recent detection of this sort of thievery on a sleeping car by a passenger who saw the legerdemain connected with it through a clumsy performance.—Syracuse Standard.

Bootblacks and Lilies.

One of the principal articles of traffic at Lake Minnetonka about this season is that beautiful species of the white water lily, which grows in such profusion there, and said to resemble the famous lotus blossom of the Nile. These lilies are not vended by pretty country girls with blushing faces and twinkling bare feet, such as the story books tell of, but by the bootblacks. "Shine yer shoes and water lilies," these arabs will shout, and it looks strangely inconsistent when with their grimy little paws they hand out the immaculate blossoms.-Pioneer Press.

The Kind He Wanted.

"Mr. Doppenheimer, I want to introduce a burglar alarm into your house. It will indicate at which door or window"-"I don' want none of dose tings. I don' bodder me mit burglars." "Once you have tried them, Mr. Doppen-

"Look here, meester. If you wash got a

dru mine pockets when I wash asleep, den I are not by law citizens, and have no talks mit you a leedle bit."—Harpe, 's Basar. the administration of public affairs.

TEA TABLE TALK.

The Scotch plaid trousers affected by imaginary golden youth almost give them the Glasgow dialect.

White waistcoats with evening dress are not worn to the extent that makes them gen erally fashionable.

Newest oyster plates are only made for four oysters. This is where the sorrow of the greedy diner begins.

"Picturesque" is a great "society" word now. It is used to describe almost everything except griddle cakes.

The signal is up to call in all those wire bird cages and steel chicken coops that have been called "bustles."

Tripod hat racks are new and unique. They originated with the more or less artistic Harvard students. Fire screens in stained and opaline tinted

glass set in antique wrought iron frames are the latest fad of artistic furnishers. Among new mechanical toys of American

make is a "Buffalo Hunt," with Buffalo Bill on horseback shooting at two monster bulls. The latest art screens are of open work

carved mahogany, with curtains of China silk, yellow, blue, rose color, or bluish green, Blocks for the children are now made of real bricks, granite and rough hewn stone, and, of course, add to the noise in the nur sery.

A too shiny silk hat is not approved by gentlemen who do not wish to be identified with politicians and "our butcher on Sunday.

Teakettle inkstands of bronze and brass are exhibited among holiday goods, and it is, of course, intended you should put your pen in the spout. Tiny china individual teapots, holding a

thimbleful of Oolong, are introduced for the "5 o'clocks," and the report goes with them that they are made to order. Pine cones are used for decorative articles of many kinds, also dried ears of corn and

horse chestnuts. Not much that can be utilized has been left in the country.

SPORTING AND ATHLETIC.

The American Trotting association numbers 271 members. Not bad for the first year. Tommy Warren has commenced training for his fight with Patsy O'Leary for a purso of \$1,000, Jan. 12,

Dempsey claims to have made but \$62 out of his fight with Reagan. No wonder he is tired of fighting to a finish.

Maud S. has been taken to New York city and is being driven double with Pickard by Mr. Bonner. There is talk of the pair trying to beat the team record next season.

Mr. J. I. Case, the owner of Jay-Eye-See, says that the talk about the little black gelding being broken down was nonsense. is now being jogged at Racine by Ed. Bither," said Mr. Case, yesterday, "and is showing up well. I expect him to be a greater horse than ever next year.'

The dates for the coming spring running meetings have been arranged as follows: New Orleans-Six days, beginning Monday. April 2, and ending with Saturday, the 7th. Memphis-Saturday, April 14, and ends Saturday, April, 21, unless extra days follow the regular meeting. Nashville—Saturday, April 28, to Saturday, May 5. Lexington— Monday, May 7, to Saturday, May 12. Louisville-Monday, May 14, to May 24.

Reagan wants another go at Dempsey. He claims that he had never before seen a fight under the London prize ring rules, and that Dempsey defeated him at wrestling instead of with his fists. He believes he would have won had the ring not been changed, or if they had fought under the Queensberry rules. Reagan will shortly post a forfeit of \$1,000, challenging Dempsey to another fight to . finish,

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN.

A little boy being reproved on Sunday Sunday morning for having a dirty face, re torted: "Well, I wored dis face to Sunky 'cool, anyhow."—Babyhood.

A bright little lady, whose confidence is enjoyed by the editor discovered the day after Thanksgiving that "cranberry sance has seven different kinds of bad tastes "-Buffalo Express.

Little Stuart had spent his first day at school. "What did you learn?" was his auntie's question. "Didn't learn anything." "Well, what did you dof" "Didn't do anything. There was a woman wanting to know how to spell 'cat' and 1 told her." Alton Telegraph.

There were visitors at the Skinner school the other day, and a class was the teacher, "can you tion. "Now," said the teacher, "can you heat!" A small boy tell me anything about heat!" A small boy held up his hand. "Well, sir!" said the teacher. "Heat expands; cold contracts." "Very good; now give an example." summer the days are long; in winter the days are short." Great applause by the visitors, and the small boy takes his seat.-Chicago Tribune.

Master Freddy thinks himself by no means the least important member of the house-hold. One evening, after he and his sister had gone to bed in the nursery, a violent thunder shower came up. The children's mother, thinking they might be frightened by the storm, went upstairs to cassure them. Pausing Just outside the nursery door, she heard Fred say to his sister, who was crying, "Don't oo be 'fraid, baby; me an' Dod's here,"-Harper's Young People.

POLITICAL PICKINGS.

Sunset Cox and Speaker Carlisle are to be asked to address the Boston public on the subject of tariff reform.

The Atlanta Constitution wants to see personal abuse and scandals left out of the campaign next year, and the contest waged on high ground.

Ex-Governor Packard, of Louisiana, who is now a resident of Iowa, is proposed as a candidate for the seat of Senator Wilson, whose term expires in 1880.

The majority against division in North Dakota was exactly 10,000, while that in favor of it in South Dakota was 13,938, leaving the majority in the whole territory 3,938 for division. Senator Ingalls might have his widely ad-

vertised novel published in The Congressional Record. A poet who got to congress a few years ago inflicted a long and peculiarly inane poem on the country in that manner .-Chicago News,

The Prohibition national committee has decided to base representation in the nati convention of next year on the vote the party polled in 1886. This will make the nu delegates 1,048, of whom ninety will be from Pennsylvania.—Philadelphia Press.

According to the Hon. William I. Bowditch, one-tenth of all the taxes in Massachusetts are paid by the women. In Rock-ford, Ills., the women pay two-thirds of the In Rock-"Look here, meester. If you wash got a taxes. In some towns the percentage is condrivance what keeps mine wife from goin' large, but for all of that these very women